The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

from the Anti-Slavery Standard.

J. W. FORNEY

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1858.

You ask for a more particular account of the Forney movement," as you term it, than that contained in my last letter. I would gladly oblige you but I am not sure that I can comply with your request in the manner or to the extent you desire.

The election of J. W. Forney to the Democratic Printership is the same unanimity as the re-election of Douglas to the U. S. Senate, A. Douglas is idolized by the people of the North West. Both have rendered long and important public services to the State Organization, and it has naturally incurred the bitter enmity of their opponents. This last circumstance it is that gives them in my estimation their chief claim, at this time, upon the sympathies of Abolitionists.

J. Forney has been, all his life, an ardent and active partizan of the Democratic party. He is now, I should say, about 45 years of age. Before he removed to the town of Lancaster, he was associated in the town of Lancaster, he was associated in the town of Lancaster, he was associated in

Bonds, then, can never make it right to commit a crime.

Do you ask what one should do in the case of a collision of Duty and law? I say be firm.—Obey the higher law. Never be brought into the servitude of a finite will. Let your body go, but not your *integrity* and your *manhood*.

3. I infer that all compromises with slavery are sinful and delusive. Slavery possesses an eternal and unalterable moral character. It is a crime. **It always was and always will be a crime, and** we must make no compromise with crime. Crime is not the legitimate subject of compromise.—You may compromise interests, but not crime.

Compromise implies mutual concessions. But what may I concede to crime but destruction? Men speak of the "rights of slavery." It has no rights—it is made up of wrongs unrelieved by any ray of justice. I may give up my property for the sake of peace, and thus compromise a difficulty. **It may be wise to do so.** But I may not rob my neighbor to get the means of purchasing peace and quiet. I may never sacrifice another's rights for my own interest. It constitutes the essence of all crime.

Besides, compromises with crime are always delusive. They never bring peace. What are called the compromises of the American Constitution are fast working our ruin. Every subsequent compromise has been an advance in the downward tendency of our Government. The compromises of 1850 were beyond any thing ever dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic. The fugitive slave law was the shame of the age, much more of the country. I am glad to hear Southern politicians repudiate compromise. Let all questions be tested and decided by their merits. Let it be remembered that we may compromise our interests, but right, never. The only proper relation we can sustain to wrong is aggressive, unceasing antagonism. I trust all parties have enough of compromise upon the stupendous crime of slavery. Henceforth let the watchword be "victory or death."

4. Nor can we properly tolerate slavery. We may endure the effects of crime; but to tolerate it is to commit it. May we tolerate murder? We may submit to it, but toleration implies a voluntary and criminal consent. No matter what the inducements of self interest or expediency may be, they cannot change the eternal nature and relations of things.

The world is dying with a lax morality. The glorious principle involved in the Saviour's remarkable words, "whosoever loseth his life shall save it," is not apprehended, nor practised. Men do not believe that "whosoever walketh uprightly walketh surely;" nor that "Godliness is profitable." They have swung loose from God, abandoned the principles of virtue, and are vainly endeavoring to work out the great problem of immortality upon the paltry maxims of expediency.—We may tolerate opinions, but crime, never.—Politicians speak of circumscribing slavery. But will you circumscribe murder? Will you say to a certain portion of our Republic, you may enjoy unmolested the privilege of highway robbery, or polygamy, or any other outrage upon national justice and common law, and you shall be protected by the General Government, provided you keep south of a certain line? The idea is absurd.—You may circumscribe tariffs, banks, and other mere pecuniary interests, offsetting one interest against another. But you may not offset crime against crime, nor sell an indulgence to commit crime. To limit crime by law implies the permission of crime within that limit. I am satisfied that the whole theory of the limitation of slavery by law, is false in morals and delusive in its effects.

I am distressed to hear public men, men of intellect, position and power, say, "Let the slave States hold their own slaves—I care not for it; I have no wish to interfere with their rights, but they must not interfere with mine." O, let not the man be lost in the politician! It is not the generosity of the Saviour's golden rule. Is not slavery as deep a curse and as black a crime in one state or country as in another? Is it not a crime against the race, and does not every man sustain a relation of responsibility to his race as well as his little State? Let not the great beating heart of humanity be dwarfed into a supreme regard to a section of county. The obligations that one owes to his race are as much more grand and sacred than those which he owes to one section as a world is greater than a neighborhood, and as the rights of the human race are more inviolable than the selfish interests of a section. The right to liberty is above all laws and compacts. It is God's immutable will, written by his own finger upon the noblest of his works.—No time-sanctioned human precedents, no sacredness of oaths, and no accumulation of self-interests, can change the Divine constitution of things, and nullify or suspend the rights of man.

5. Slavery ought to cease at once, and forever. This is the only rational end of anti-slavery action. By the highest law of the universe, the expressed will of the Eternal, it is immutably wrong. To continue it a moment, is to commit a crime against God and the human race. Nor is the crime of an ordinary character. In the long catalogue of human crimes this sustains a terrible supremacy. It is the most perfect concentration of human selfishness that is known in a selfish world. All other human crimes are but partial in their destruction. Ordinary theft is limited to property—murder is generally confined to one victim—even the gigantic crime of wars of conquest leave untouched the most sacred interests of society; but slavery leaves nothing to its victim but the hope of death. It takes property, family, body and mind. It exterminates all rights and all interests. Can an individual or nation be guiltless, and not repudiate such a crime? Oh, there is a cold heartlessness in this sentiment of letting slavery alone where it is, that is not to be thought of by a generous soul. The idea of giving peace to this country while a slave groans on our soil, contemplates the utter extinction of our true virtue. Remember, virtue is an aggressive principle. It lives to act. When it ceases to act, it dies. Shall a man claim to be virtuous because he does not murder nor steal? Shall he, who quietly nestles down in the sanctuary of his own personal interests and gratifications, claim the attribute of fraternity, while he neglects the privations of the countless throngs of his fellow beings?

Where is the magnanimity, self sacrifice, and devotion of real virtue? Where has been the pulpit and the sanctuary while eight hundred thousand of God's children have in vain lifted up their *cry for help for* generations past? The American pulpit ought to be in one universal blaze of excitement, and the church all on fire, when the Divine Saviour of the world is bought and sold, and whipped, in the person of his children. Peace to the country while slavery lives! Peace in such circumstances is treason against christianity.

With one more thought I close this subject.

I cannot contemplate the moral, social, and political condition of our race, but with a feeling of deep and intense commiseration. I ask, with a yearning heart, what can be done for its disenthralment! And I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the triumph of God's kingdom on earth is the only remedy. And I am equally impressed with the belief that American slavery is the greatest present obstacle to that triumph. This will appear extravagant until you remember and appreciate the true mission and destiny of America. It seems apparent that upon America was conferred all the local and material resources, and the moral and religious bias necessary to qualify her to become the moral empire of the world. Here, on the wild shores of a remote continent, the wearied sons and daughters of oppressed liberty and persecuted christianity, took refuge from the toils and conflicts of ages. Here they unfurled the banner of liberty and true christianity. They baptized the virgin soil with their blood, and consecrated it to the rights of man. Thus was plainly indicated the true destiny of this nation.

But for the intrusion of the alien and antagonist principle of slavery, we might now have given law to the civilized world. We were animated with benevolence and armed with justice, the distracted and oppressed nations of the earth would gladly look to us as the true example of freedom and the consistent defender of human rights. By their spontaneous consent, we might now have become the arbiter of the world's political destinies.

The proposition recently introduced into the American Senate, of declaring and maintaining a protectorate over Mexico and the States of Central America by the United States, was but so much from our legitimate destiny. I have no sort of sympathy with the doctrine of non-intervention. It is unselfish to be manly. But is our present political degeneracy to be urged for the protectorate of our own country. Millions of our own people need to-day the strong intervention of the civilized world. The proposition, therefore, is absurd, while a bondman groans on our soil.

But relieved from slavery, the serious drawback upon our national prosperity, and the only cause of sectional conflict, the nation would be one in interest, one in spirit, and one in her peerless destiny. Under the spreading wings of her natural influence and power, all lands and people, of whatever color or opinion, would find refuge and protection. From this exhaustless and increasing fountain of influence would issue the ever-widening streams of pure christianity. The smiles of God and the benedictions of a grateful race, together with all the internal and domestic felicities which result from virtue, would be our invaluable inheritance. Such is the legitimate destiny of our country, all defeated and blasted by slavery. Instead of this glorious spectacle, we present the most stupendous combination of gross national inconsistencies that can be found on earth. We are a nation before all others in intelligence, wealth and natural resources of soil, climate and race, and yet on the verge of hostile dissolution. Professing the most perfect national liberty, we practise the grossest despotism upon every seventh of our people. Advocating principles one year, we trample upon them the next.—Jealous of foreign infringement of the least right, we tear down, by a progressive series of conspiracies, one after another of the great pillars in the temple of our own freedom. By our gross oppressions at home, we bear false testimony against Christianity abroad. The banner of our national religion is the banner of unmitigated despotism. What influence can such conduct exert upon the political regeneration of other nations?

"What," says another, "can America dare to say to Italy, when the clank of the chain in the Italian dungeon is answered by the echoing shriek in the Southern slave plantations? What can America dare to say to Poland or Hungary, when the knout sounds the key-note of brutality, and the slavewhip takes up the infernal theme, and draws blood from the American-born as fiercely and as fiend-like?"

What rational people under a constitutional monarchy could desire a republic which enslaved every seventh of its inhabitants, and that lived in a state of endless civil conflict? What system of decent heathenism or natural religion is not preferable to a slaveholding Christianity?

You see that in attacking slavery first, we attack the nearest and greatest antagonist of the kingdom of God, and the greatest obstacle to the social improvement of our race. It is not merely, then, the ceaseless wail of four millions of our countrymen in chains that prompts to fidelity on this subject, but the spiritual thraldom of a self-destroyed race. I am impressed with the conviction that God has bestowed his last smile upon this country, until we let the oppressed go free. On this point he will maintain an unceasing controversy. He will suffer your own backslidings to punish you. The little cloud which hangs so dark and heavy over our western horizon may be dissipated without a general catastrophe—I doubt it. But if it is, the calm will be brief. Another cloud, with brighter flashes and heavier thunder, will soon appear. You will shortly recognise the Almighty riding upon the wings of the storm, and directing the chariots of his fierce wrath across your most cherished national interests. Then you will learn that there is a God in Israel.—Then will He terribly vindicate His violated supremacy over this nation.

O! that this people would be wise! That they would hear God saying, your holiest religions are an abomination unto me while ye refuse to let my people go. "When ye make many prayers I will not hear you," except ye break every yoke, for "you hands are full of blood."

"Thus saith the Lord, execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it; because of the evil of your doings."

DEFEAT OF THE LECOMPTON BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

HOUSE—Mr. Niblack [Ind.] favored the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Ward (New York) expressed similar views.

MR. GROESBECK (O.) said that he would not vote for the Senate Bill. He maintained that the Constitution, under its own provisions, could not be changed until 1864, without a revolution. The instrument does not express the popular will, and Congress should now authorize proceedings towards the formation of a proper Constitution.

Mr. Marshall (Ill.) looked upon those who framed the Lecompton Constitution as conspirators, and he would never vote to sanction such a fraud and a gross outrage on the rights of the people.—He condemned the attempt to ostracise and brand as traitors and rebels those who would not bow their knee to power, and lick the hand raised to whip them into submission. He had a high respect for the President, but he was not a spaniel. He would speak and act as a Representative of a free people should—as one who owes nothing to the President or his Cabinet.

Mr. Hughes, (Ind.)—"Who has made the attempt to establish a test, to read men out of the Democratic party?"

Mr. Marshall—"It is done notoriously by the present Administration and by the organs of the Administration, and it is known throughout the country that the term of office depends upon whether a man can compel his conscience and judgment to sanction this thing or not."

Mr. Hughes—"Have you ever been excluded from a Democratic caucus?"

Mr. Marshall—"It so happens that a Congressional caucus has no power to read men out of the party."

Mr. Lawrence, (O.)—Does the gentleman from Illinois know how soon after to-morrow he will be excluded from the Democratic caucus?"

Mr. Marshall—That does not disturb me in any particular. A man is a good Democrat who votes for the ticket without scratching and takes the stump for the benefit of the party. Is it not known that the Union newspaper forgets Know Nothings and Black Republicans, and descends to the sewers for filth and defamation, to heap on Democrats as good as any others in the country, stigmatising them as traitors and rebels?

Mr. Marshall spoke of the Administration presses, both here and elsewhere, as dirty puppies, spewing forth their filth. They must be muzzled. [Laughter]

He said there were millions of men who consider the Lecompton movement not only infamous, but damnable.

Mr. Hughes defended his political record, against which Marshall and English had thrown out insinuations.

He had simply to say that the man, or representative, sovereign or peasant, leader or follower, who imputated to him in the past, any sympathy with the Free Soil or Abolition party was a libeler.

The gentleman from Illinois (Marshall) had made a rambling speech, peculiarly bitter in character, and lower than the usual standard of Congressional debates.

Mr. Hughes, after alluding to the dialogue with Mr. Marshall said that the Black Republican party was the bitterest substance political chemistry ever produced. (Laughter.)

Mr. Letcher defended the majority of the Kansas Select Committee from the charge that they had determined to shirk investigation.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, opposed the extension of Slavery and the Lecompton Constitution.

The house adjourned about one o'clock this morning.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE—Over fifty set speeches have been delivered in the House in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, of which five were made by South Americans, and at least seventy against it, embracing those of three South Americans, and fourteen Democrats.

The galleries to-day are densely crowded, and the greatest anxiety is evinced respecting the movements on the Kansas Bill.

The members have assembled earlier than usual and extraordinary preparations in dress and various parts of the hall indicative of the great question soon to be acted upon.

At one o'clock Mr. Stephens moved to take up the Senate's Kansas Bill.

The Bill was read once.

Mr. Giddings objected to a second reading under the rule.

The question then occurred, shall the bill be rejected?

Mr. Stephens demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote stood—yeas 90, nays 137.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Stephens said that he would not now discuss the bill, having understood that a substitute was to be submitted.

He gave way to Mr. Montgomery, (Pa.) who offered the Crittenden substitute as amended by the anti-Lecompton Democratic conference, proposing to admit Kansas into the Union and refer the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people, and in the event of its rejection, a Convention is to be called to form a new Constitution.

The substitute as thus amended, proposes to admit Kansas into the Union and refer the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people, and in the event of its rejection, a Convention is to be called to form a new Constitution, and to be allowed one representative in the House of Representatives until the next Federal census.

Mr. Montgomery said that he had no remarks to make; the substitute was its best interpreter. He had furnished copies to members and was ready to supply others.

Mr. Quitman offered a substitute, which is the same as the Senate Bill, with the omission of the clause, that the people have the right at all times to alter or amend their Constitution in such a manner as they may think proper, &c.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall wished to amend the original Senate Bill by striking out the same clause proposed to be omitted in the Quitman substitute.

Mr. Stephens refused to yield the floor for that purpose and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Marshall wanted Mr. Stephens' refusal to be borne in mind and entered upon the record.

The question on Mr. Quitman's substitute was negatived. Yeas 72; nays 160.

Mr. Montgomery's substitute was then adopted. Yeas 120; nays 112.

The announcement of this vote was received by applause in the galleries.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Special Kansas Bill as amended by Montgomery's substitute.

Passed—Yeas 120; nays 112.

ASKING TOO MUCH OF US.

The Charleston *Mercury* (Fire Eater) 'reddens with wrath' at the statement by Gen. Calhoun that he will be compelled to give certificates of election to the free state candidates in Leavenworth county, on account of the frauds which, even he admits, were perpetrated at Delaware Crossing. The *Mercury* glows like a volcano, in its denunciation of the treachery of the Lord President; it declares that Douglas and his northern democratic leaders, and Wise and his cognate trimmers of the southern wing, and Calhoun and Denver, and all personal and party appliances at Washington, are combined to wrest Kansas from the south;' it upbraids the 'hardy people of Missouri' for 'unfortunately giving way before accomplishing their work' of establishing slavery in Kansas; and vehemently calls on them to 'redeem the error, and drive their foes and the relentless foes of the south out of Kansas, at the point of the bayonet.

This is all very fine talk but very poor advice. The "hardy people of Missouri" have thrown away a good deal of valuable time, sacrificed two or three hundred thousand dollars worth of their means, and poured out an uncalculated quantity of blood, in the effort to make Kansas a slave state, without compassing anything but their own defeat, and they beg leave to be exempt from further sacrifice. They are sick and tired of doing all the work for the cause of the south, while the fire-eaters of the south smoke their cigars, squirt their tobacco juice, and quietly look on the fight impatient only to claim the honors and the benefits which their "hardy brethren" may earn. Missouri sent more settlers, fighters and negroes to Kansas; than all the remaining southern States together, and do not care to continue the foolish business any longer. They can make more money by raising mules, blooded cattle, fine horses, tobacco and hemp, than by fighting battles for the seaboard section of the south.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

Communications.

NEW LYME, Ashtabula Co., O., March, 27, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND ROBINSON: After my famous meeting at Brightstown, I went in company with our excellent friends Isaac and Aldula Brooks, and Isaac and Rebecca Ladner, to Girard. This was one of the most pleasant trips of my life.—We went in a convenient sleigh with a good team, and the sleighing was excellent.

At Girard we were welcomed by our excellent friends Jackson and Sarah Ann Low, to their comfortable home, with such hearty and whole souled hospitality, that we at once felt at home.—This was Saturday evening. On repairing to the school-house, we found it well filled with attentive hearers. We spoke of the religious aspects of the Anti-slavery question. On Sunday and Sunday evening we held three large meetings in the same house, and were heard with much apparent earnestness and good feeling by almost all the audience.

On Monday evening by request I gave a Temperance address at a large school house some two miles from the first place of meeting. The attendance was very small. The interest in the cause of temperance almost nothing in this place.—The true abolitionist is of course interested in the temperance cause, on the principle that the greater includes the less. Beside this there is very little of interest in this noble cause. During the meeting we were much annoyed by the rowdyish conduct of a number of Sabbath boys. I spoke to them a number of times, entreating them to be quiet or leave the house.—They would do neither, but continued to exhibit the moral feelings which they had imbibed in the Sabbath school, an institution, devoted entirely to the promotion of a sectarian, and sectarian religion, the influence of which is neither calculated to quicken and elevate the moral feelings, or to improve and refine the manners.

On Tuesday evening I spoke in the same house on anti-slavery. The attendance was much better. Two or three persons seemed much disturbed at their own reflection which they were compelled to behold in the mirror which was held before their eyes. The chief complaint was they "had come to hear an anti-slavery lecture" and had been treated to an "infidel harrangue." The same sabbath school boys were there, and were more rowdyish than the previous evening. The father of one of these boys was present, and was the principal fault finder with the lecture. Yet he gave the boy no reproof, and evidently was well pleased at his zeal and activity in opposing infidelity. That father may yet have to regret that the Sunday school, and the family circle have afforded the moral nature of that poor boy, no better means of growth and development.

My next appointment was at Wellsburgh. Our good friend Nelson Benedict took me to the place. We found the house empty dark and closed. On inquiring we learned that a rumor had been spread through the place during the day that I was not coming, so no meeting had collected. The Methodists had a protracted meeting in progress in a village about one mile from this place. I have no doubt it was the "previous influence" which was said to attend that meeting, which prevented mine. Friend Benedict thought as we had given them an offer of salvation, our skirts would be clear if they were all dammed. So he took me to his plenteous home where with Martha, the other partner in the concern, and the children I enjoyed a few days of unalloyed happiness.

I held in this place—Lockport, three meetings. The first on Saturday evening, was well, though not largely attended, in consequence of the mud and rain. When I had done speaking, a baptist, of the order which here they call "Tight," made some criticisms upon what I had said. He was evidently a man of good common sense, and was quite fair and manly in his statements. I replied to him and I hope gave him and others a good 'reason of the hope that was in me.' Some others made some remarks and the meeting closed. Our friends expressed much satisfaction in the meeting and I hope their expectation of good from it may not be disappointed.

On Sunday the meeting was small during the day. In the evening it was much increased and I have rarely ever addressed a more attentive audience.

This field I regard as one of much importance, and if any of our lecturers should find it in their way to call here, I am sure they will find an ample field for labor, and that they will corroborate my testimony, that there is none where labor is more pleasant. It is now my purpose to spend the last Sunday in April with these cherished friends.

On Tuesday I returned to Lineville and spoke on temperance. The mud was awful, but mud or rain makes no difference with these Lineville reformers. They filled the house and we had a very enthusiastic meeting. On Wednesday evening I gave a speech on Womans Rights, and had a crowded house. This ends my labors in Western Pennsylvania, for the present. They have been very pleasant. One thing which has contributed much to my happiness has been, both in Pennsylvania and Ashtabula County, Ohio, the fact, that the friends have felt that it was *their business* to find work for the lecturer, and get the most out of him, which can be done during his stay among them. No labor seemed too great in getting the meetings up, or in transporting the lecturers from place to place. During the ten weeks I have been in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. I have paid only seventy five cents expense. Isaac Brooks took a pair of horses and brought me from Lineville, Pennsylvania, to Cherry Valley, a distance of twenty miles, over the worst roads imaginable, and only uttered this one complaint. He said he thought, that bringing me over such roads, ought to entitle him to convey me twice when they were good.

I often contrast my labors of this winter with that of the last, when we were breaking new ground in Illinois and Iowa. To be sure we found many friends then, *but we had to find them.* The contrast between going into a place a perfect stranger, or only with a reputation which lying malignant tongues, have carried before you, and then put up at a dingy, uncomfortable hotel, and then to run all over the place to find a hall in which to speak, and then get out your bills, &c., and the pleasant circumstances that have attended my labors the present season, is great indeed.—And yet the former are quite as necessary as the latter. Indeed but for these pioneer labors we should find none of these pleasant scenes.

God bless the pioneer! I hope to belong to that department again endure its toils and enjoy its triumphs.

Yours truly,

A. T. FOSS.

For the Bugle.

THE UNRIVALLED HUMBUG.

What a metamorphose is this! Putnam who used to come to us—a welcome guest—clad in sober garb—modest, unpretending; his only recommendation intelligence and moral worth; now appears, transformed into a vain boaster, the "Prince of Braggarts" speaking "great swelling words" in his own praise among which "unrivalled attractions" "magnificent", "splendid", "rich" are prominent.

Putnam who could once rely on his own unadorned merits now finds it necessary in this fast age of gas and glitter, to call in the aid of lotteries and other humbugs to trumpet his fame and gain him subscribers.

But Putnam who thinks to gull sensible people by offering eight dollars for three, or moral people by a chance in a lottery, does not after all appear to my mind *the* humbug of the day.

A party mighty in power, extending from the shores of the Atlantic to the golden gates of the Pacific—baptised by a name which is significe—favoring a common interest—professing an undying love for justice and liberty—and yet openly avowing its intention not to meddle with slavery where it now exists—either returning the fugitive to his relentless taskmaster or exiling him from the land of his nativity—taxing his property (when he is allowed to locate) yet denying his right to representation—this party I repeat, despotic in reality but *Republican* in name should be crowned the "*Unrivalled Humbug of the age*" in spite of the ambition of the proprietors of lotteries, gaseous magazines, or wooly horses.

C. L. M.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 10, 1858.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE—TRIAL OF REV. J. D. LONG.

The trial of Rev. J. D. Long of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been shoved aside in the quietest manner possible by this conference at its recent session at Easton, on the eastern shore of Maryland. Mr. Long had charged his church generally and divers ministers and church members, specially with gross iniquity in the support and practice of slavery. His charges were clearly stated and strongly sustained by abundant proof. Of course his unrepentant brethren were sorely disturbed at this expose of their guilt and shame, and felt that something must be done. If they could not defend themselves they must at least disgrace and punish the man who by telling the truth, had exposed their guilt. Hence Mr. Long's book was proscribed his character assailed and finally one of his ministerial brethren appeared as public prosecutor, with a long list of charges for slander, falsehood and misrepresentation, so artfully arranged that if possible, Mr. Long might be convicted even though he should unanswerably prove every particular of his statements true. But it seems that with all their craft and management, the slaveholders in the Conference now unable to effect the condemnation of Mr. Long. Whether it was that they feared the results of investigation and on that account thought it best to smother all inquiry, or whether a sense of justice influenced a majority to overrule the more ratidly pro-slavery and recommend milder counsels, we do not know, we only learn from a report of the conference proceedings in the New York Tribune that the Conference refused Mr. Long a trial which he earnestly desired and for which he was fully prepared, dismissed the charges as quietly as possible and finally "passed Mr. Longs character."

The Tribune says:

The examination into the character of the superannuated preachers was resumed, and the Rev. J. D. Long's case taken up on the charges preferred against him yesterday on the call of his name, by the Rev. L. J. Quiggley. A bill of exceptions was also presented yesterday by the friends of Mr. Long, with a motion appended that the charges be not entertained.

Mr. Long dissevered from his friends, and desired a trial.

The subject was debated during a part of yesterday and during the entire of this afternoons session.

The following was then adopted, prefaced by a preamble to the effect that, as J. D. Long had published a book, which in the estimation of many does great injustice to the ministry and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Delaware and Maryland, and that as charges are presented against him in relation to the same, and that as the subject of which the book treats is one, the admission of which is beyond the strict necessity of the case—is indiscreet and pernicious—and the Specifications being indefinite, and other difficulties in the way of a thorough investigation of the merits of the book apparently insuperable it is inexpedient that the Conference entertain the charges therefore

Resolved, That it would be judicious to select some other way of refusing and redressing the alleged misrepresentations and grievances.

The character of the Rev. J. D. Long was then passed and two or tree papers presented with reference to an investigation of the administration of this Conference on the subject of slavery &c., all of which were referred to a Committee, who from them were to prepare a paper for presentation upon to morrow morning.

Mr. Long has evidently made an impression upon the slaveholding Methodists of the Philadelphia Conference by his bold and manly denunciation of their crime. They stand in awe of him in a manner that should be highly encouraging to him.

On this point Fredrick Douglass says:

It was quite like Mr. Long to be ready for trial, and quite like the Methodist Conference, holding its sessions in the slaveholding and slave-trading mart of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to shrink from investigation. And yet, in respect to the character of this Easton locality, the result furnishes an indication of a change, a vast and striking change in the spirit of the place within the space of twenty-three years, a change which, as an Eastern Shore man, as well as a freeman, is deeply gratifying to our feelings.

Twenty-three years ago, the writer was in prison in that very town, and offered for sale like a brute. The Georgia traders, like so many hungry wolves, flocked into our iron-grated apartment and impudently examined our person to ascertain the strength of our muscles, and the money value of our body. Had Mr. Long then, after writing such a book as he has now written, made his appearance in Easton he would have been swept out of that place with the violence of a whirlwind.

The fact that he could go in safety to that dark spot, and offer to substantiate his charges against slaveholders, proves that light is now breaking in that region and that the truth is doing its work.

Where were Brother Edward Covey, the '*Nigger breaker*,' and Brother 'Austin Gore,' (the pious brother that killed Bill Denby,) and others of the same stripe? What has become of them? How could they allow a man like Rev. J. D. Long to actually see Easton and live! We do not ask where was Captain AULD? He has long ago ceased to be a slaveholder in feeling or interest: he has emancipated his slaves, and from all accounts we get of him, he is a model man, a christian, and a gentleman. We are glad to have lived to see the day, we can write Lus of the man, of whom we have said in days gone by, many of the bitterest things, which man can say of a brother man, and shall rejoice to add other Eastern Shore slaveholders to the list of exceptions.

The Conference was not a little disturbed by other phases of this agitating question.

Mr. Long presented the following charge against Rev. William Quinn. "I hereby charge Rev. Wm. Quinn, a superannuated preacher of this body with unchristian conduct.

"Specification. In selling, or having sold for his use, a slave.

"The charge was laid upon the Secretary's table but no action taken at the time upon it."

Mr. Long stated in support of the charge that Brother Quinn's son had informed him (Long) that he had taken a slave to Norfolk and sold him for the benefit of his father.

Mr. Long also called in question the character of two candidates for the ministry by inquiring whether they had any connection with slavery.—Several of the Brethren objected to the question and the Presiding Elder responded that he had represented the candidates as promising and useful and he had nothing further to say. The question was not asked to the candidates.

Mr. Long further disturbed the harmony of the Conference by inquiring, when the character of Daniel Tillow was about to be passed upon, "whether he had any connection with negro slavery." Says the correspondent of the Northern Independent:

"The question was objected to, for various reasons, and an appeal was made to Bishop Ames, to decide it as a point of order. The Bishop seemed to disapprove of the question, and illustrated by saying, suppose, as the name of each brother is called, some brother should arise and ask, "do you wash your face every morning?" At this, many of the congregation cheered, by stamping. Br. Cunningham remarked that he was ashamed to hear such a witticism uttered, in connection with a subject of such moment, and to hear it cheered by such a body of ministers.

"Br. McCarter said that the question had been asked for years, to candidates for admission, "are you an abolitionist?" That in 1842, the whole Conference were asked, substantially, one by one, are you a slave-holder? and it was passing strange if this question was of so little moment, or so much out of order now.

"The question asked in 1842 was read and offered as a substitute for those of Br. McCarter.—After considerable discussion, in which Dr. I. T. Cooper declared that simple slave holding in a minister, was no offence, according to the Discipline of the Church, the substitute was laid on the table. A brother whispered to Dr. C., whereupon he said, "I am reminded that one of our Rules forbids our ministers to hold slaves, but I mean that simple *benevolent* slaveholding is not forbidden or wrong".

"Br. Merrill arose and said, 'I do not hesitate to state, and I should not be afraid to state if I were in the State of Maine, that I am connected with slavery, and I have no fears that I could satisfy any abolitionist, that my connection with it is wholly benevolent, could I have an opportunity'. We read this statement to Mr. M., and he admits it to be an exact report of his words. He owns a negro man, about thirty years old, whom he hires out, and of whom he proposes to speak to the Conference another day.

"Dr. Durbin appeared deeply anxious, and offered as a substitute for the pending resolution of Dr. Mc Carter, a resolution to the effect that each preacher be asked, in the examination of character, whether he had any connection with slavery contrary to the Chapter on Slavery.

"Br. McCarter at once accepted the substitute, whereupon a motion was made to lay it upon the table, which prevailed, 93 to 11.

This, with the broad imputation, reiterated by several members, that others of the body were slaveholders, and with the avowal of one member in open Conference, that he was a slaveholder, the Conference refused to purge itself of a foul blot, by even inquiring whether they did or was not according to the Chapter on Slavery in the Discipline.

The disclosures of this morning have astounded many by surprise. Even Dr. Durbin seems to stand horrorstricken. The sad truth was made apparent, that a few charges in slave trading, in which young men have gone, and where they have married the daughters of slaveholders, have debauched the conscience of the Conference in reference to the crying sin of oppression, till it is nobly steeled in the foul abomination. Such is the 'anti-slavery' of this large and influential body. One of their number can openly and boldly proclaim himself a slaveholder, and yet they refuse to inquire whether it is in accordance with our unalterable Chapter on Slavery? And to crown the whole the tabling of the resolution was followed by the clapping of hands. We were forcibly reminded of the election of F. G. Hibbard by the same body at Indianapolis."

A resolution was also presented and discussed for the appointment of a committee "to inquire into and report what is the administration of the conference on the general rule and the chapter on slavery." This resolution also was laid on the table. So, though the conference could not prevent the introduction of the question, it did all in its power to smother investigation, and suppress inquiry. They who do evil love the light. By this suppression and especially in the refusal to entertain the charges against Mr. Long, the Conference contents itself to remain without defence or denial under the serious charges of slaveholding and slave-trading brought in by Mr. Long and others. By the proceedings reported above it is undeniably settled that the Methodist Episcopal church North, is in its higher relations one most wickedly and extensively implicated in all the crimes and enormities inseparable from slaveholding and slave breeding in Kentucky and Delaware. Mr. Long's moral heroism has not only uncovered the shame and sin of it to the world but forced it into an unwilling and ignoble confession of its guilt. What is the anti-slavery Methodists say to communion and ecclesiastical fellowship with such atrocious sinners as these who fill the pulpits of one church in Maryland. The Northern Independent pertinently inquires, "where does it [the action of the Philadelphia conference] leave the loyalty of Methodism in that region? By refusing to notice these charges, the Conference leaves it to be inferred that the allegations of Mr. Long's book are true. At all events, the Conference is not disposed to undertake the labor of refuting them. It is a settled fact then that our Church on the border is largely involved in the very worst kind of slavery—in buying, selling, breeding, owning, and brutifying the colored population of this country."

KANSAS.

Kansas is not yet in the Union, and her prospects for getting in immediately is not very good. On Thursday of last week the vote was taken in the House of Representatives on her admission on the Lecompton Constitution, and the proposition negatived by a majority of eight votes, a vote larger than was anticipated by the opposition themselves. This result was effected by a union of all the opposition forces upon the proposition so to amend the bill, as it came from the Senate, as to permit the future admission by proclamation of the President, whenever those voters their approval of a constitution. This thus amended has been sent back to the Senate which has refused to concur in the amendment, and thus the question stands between the two houses and there *perhaps* it may fall. Buchanan and the propagandists are seriously embarrassed. They cannot make Kansas a slave state by such expression of the will of the people of the Territory. Their attempts to conquer them by brute ruffian arms has signally failed, and now Buchanan with all his power and patronage is unable to consummate the grand fraud which was laid to consign the territory to slavery. This result may yet be carried by intimidation, corruption or party frill, but at present it looks discouraging to the oligarchs, some of whom are giving vent to their despair, though we have not heard that any of them have yet put in execution their terrible threat to leave the Union.

In the meantime another Constitutional Convention is now in session in Kansas, a committee of which has recommended the re-adoption of the Topeka Constitution with some modifications. Governor Lane was originally elected president of this Convention, but as he seems to be unpopular with a large class of the people, he has with very remarkable patriotic self denial, resigned the office to secure the unity of the Convention and the confidence of the people therein. Judge Conway has received the appointment to preside as his successor.

Reports from Washington say the Lecomptonites now propose to couple Minnesota with Kansas so that a vote to defeat the admission shall keep Minnesota out of the Union. Unquestionably every expedient which satanic craft can invent, will be resorted to, to effect their purpose. Buchanan and his partizans represent that there is no doubt but the measure will eventually succeed notwithstanding this rebuff.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF OHIO.—Wednesday the 7th. inst., was the seventieth anniversary of the first organized settlement of Ohio. On the 7th of April 1788, a small band of New Englanders landing at Marietta, there fixed their habitation and commenced the settlement of our now wealthy, prosperous and populous state. These pioneers in the then North Western territory were distinguished for their enterprise integrity and social worth and some of them had been active as officers and otherwise in the revolution.

"GOVERNOR" PAYNE BACKING DOWN.—The late defeated candidate for Governor of Ohio, who has so bitterly denounced the party of late, is beginning to repent, his love for party preponderating on sober second thought. In a late speech at Mount Vernon he counseled submission under the following language.

"If this Lecompton Constitution does receive the sanction of Congress, we must acquiesce in it, rather than obstruct the Democratic Party."

Such is a politicians estimate of moral principle. Mr. Payne has declared and proved the Lecompton Constitution base, mean and wicked beyond comparison and yet for the sake of the party he advises to acquiesce in and sustain it. No confidence can be placed in such men, even when they advocate the right.

A RESCUE.

A slaveholder from Virginia, by name,—Stump—made his appearance in Blairsville, Pa., a few days since in pursuit of a fugitive slave. He was accompanied by a bogus Deputy U. S. Marshal from Uniontown and a second assistant who was to identify the chattel. The enterprise seemed at first to prosper. They made a successful entry into the place, secured their victim and were about to leave in triumph, when the fact of the seizure becoming noised about the town, its inhabitants came flocking to the scene of capture from all quarters and with evident disregard of the dignity and authority of the three representatives of the Union, proceeded to liberate the fugitive from custody by a summary process not laid down in the books. The kidnappers defended themselves with threats and blows, and finally fired a revolver into the crowd but hurt no one. Finally, says the Pittsburg Gazette:

"The 'Blairsvillians" took the slave away and concealed him, or shipped him on the underground railway, or got him out of sight in some sort. It was "presto change"—now the little joker was here and now he was not. After the rescue was complete, the dignity of the Fugitive Slave Law—as personated by the deputy marshal and Mr. Stump, one of the second Families, and the other body—found it necessary to beat a speedy retreat out of the town. They were in fact with many marks of indignity driven out and expelled.—They in much haste withdrew towards the junction of the Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad a distance from this rebellious village, of some two miles.

"The crowd followed, pelting them till they were beyond the limits. But when they had got a good part of the way towards the station, a party of "niggers," who were by the way side as if to make an ambush, set upon them, and Mr. Stump had to stir his stumps anew. After other hair breadth 'scapes too numerous to mention in this eminent history, the gallant band of kidnappers got in safety to the junction, and further than this deponent saith not on this point.

"It so happened that a very worthy citizen of this city, B. M. Kerr, Esq., walked up from the junction to Blairsville with the slave catchers, not knowing their business. He had gone over there in the same train to deliver a lecture, and was looked upon with most jealous eyes by the citizens. In fact, threats were made, until some friends of Mr. Kerr, men who knew he would not be guilty of a base action, came up and certified to the facts in the case and took him with them to enjoy their hospitality. We cannot close without expressing the profundity of our feelings of astonishment that such a law defying people are our neighbors. A more utter disregard of the peace and safety of this "union" could not have been exhibited even in the black republican city of Pittsburg! Alas!"

MRS SWISSHELM'S PRESS DESTROYED BY A MOB.

Mrs. Swisshelm formerly of the Visitor of Pittsburg has for some months past published a paper of the same name at St. Cloud, Minnesota. Her habit of free speech seems to have made her obnoxious to some of the border ruffians of that city who cannot endure the practice of this attribute of free men and free women. They accordingly entered the office in the night time and demolished the press, type and printing material.

Mrs. Swisshelm says that the outrage was perpetrated in part because she had not been unmindful of the usurpation of the men who had swindled themselves into the state offices of Minnesota in opposition to the will of a majority of the people, but especially "because she had denounced slavery and women-whippers, their aiders and abettors." The ruffians left the following explanatory letter in the sacked office,

St. Cloud, March 14, '58.

Editor of the Visitor: The citizens of St. Cloud have determined to abate the nuisance of which you have made the "Visitor" a striking specimen.

They have decided that it is fit only for the inmates of brothels, and you seem to have had some experience of the tastes of such persons.

You will never have the opportunity to repeat the offence in this town, without paying a more serious penalty than you do now.

By order of the Committee of Vigilance.

A large body of the respectable citizens of St. Cloud subsequently met to condemn the outrage of the Vandals, and Mrs. Swisshelm addressed them in a speech exhibiting a spirit of noble forbearance. In the course of her address she said:

"It is apprehended that my life will actually be offered up a sacrifice to propitiate the spirit of that glorious institution of woman-whipping, which a clique of demagogues are straining every nerve to extend over our native country and perpetuate to remotest ages.

"If you think, gentlemen," that it will be well for the honor of St. Cloud that I should die here and in this cause, God's will be done! My will is made, my pledge will be redeemed, my vow fulfilled, and my life given in the cause of God's suffering poor."

It Prohibits.—Montgomery's modification of Crittenden amendment of the Lecompton bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, provides that the President may admit Kansas to the union by proclamation on her adoption of any constitution by a majority of the voters, whether the Lecompton or a new one to be formed by a convention called for the purpose—All legal voters under the laws of Kansas are permitted to vote—Illegal voting to be punished by confinement at hard labor for a period not less than six months nor more than three years.

The Slave Trade in Louisiana.—Though the proposition to authorize the slave trade under the pretext of importing apprentices from Africa was lost in the senate of Louisiana, the project is not abandoned nor is this vote considered a defeat. It seems to be only a politic postponement to secure its success hereafter. In the meantime the discussion of the question is going forward and the public mind being prepared for the piracy next year. The Louisiana papers state that the postponement was effected by friends at the suggestion of their political friends at Washington. Thus it would seem that Washington authorities, and the Louisiana slave traders have an understanding in the matter. For appearance sake a sham investigation is to be made into the Pearl river trade in kidnapped Africans. Of course it will be only a sham. The powers at Washington are the willing instruments of the slaveholders and slave traders.

Negroes Holding Slaves.—The Louisiana Legislature has just passed a bill to prevent free negroes from holding slaves in that State. The practice must be quite common to require an act of the Legislature to prevent it.

The Elections.—The local elections in this state have gone almost unanimously in favor of the Republicans and in some places by unprecedented majorities as in Cincinnati. In St. Louis, and also in Jefferson City, Missouri. The free-labor party were also successful. In Connecticut the State election also went very decidedly the same way.

PROFESSOR TIMOTHY B. HUDSON.

This well known and excellent man lost his life on the evening of the 1st inst near Olmstead, Cuyahoga County. The particulars of the melancholy disaster we copy from the *Cleveland Leader*:

"Our city was saddened yesterday morning by the intelligence that Professor T. B. Hudson, of Oberlin, had been crushed to death the evening previous on the C. C. & C. Road in the vicinity of Olmstead Station. His mangled remains were brought to the depot by Conductor Tyler, of the C. & T. New York Express train, and an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hartmann, a full report of which we publish elsewhere.

That Prof. Hudson lost his life by attempting to get upon, or get off from a train when under considerable motion, was clearly established by the testimony and circumstances of the case as developed, though no person witnessed the heart-rending accident. He left the city by the evening train on the C. C. & C. road for Berea or Olmstead with the intention of going to Strongsville, a few miles off the road. It appears that he continued on to Columbia, the next station beyond Olmstead, and then took the Cincinnati mail train for Cleveland, at a little before nine o'clock. He said to Conductor Chapman that he wished to stop at Berea.—At Olmstead the train made a short stop, and here Prof. H. must have stepped off and attempted to get on again after the cars had started, or else have fallen in trying to leave the cars when in motion, and several rods this side the station platform. That he was instantly killed by the wheels of at least one car passing over his body in the region of the chest, is rendered quite certain by the position of the body upon the track when discovered by the engineer of the C. & T. train, which followed the C. C. & C. within ten minutes, and by the wounds and lacerations of the trunk.—When approached by the C. & T. engine the body was lying across the rail, the head and shoulders outside the track. The train made no stop at Olmstead, and was running 30 miles an hour when the body was first seen. The "pilot" so changed its position that this entire train passed over the neck and lower part of the head. The body was then found outside the track, and the severed head between the rails. There were also unmistakable marks of crushing wheels on the chest and mangled spine below the shoulders, and the engineer distinctly noticed the torn clothing and blood on this portion of the body before it was struck by the "pilot". The evening was foggy and dark, and in the excitement of the moment the engineer doubtless mistook some shadow or reflection of the head light, for a supposed spasmodic movement of the arm.

Prof. T. B. Hudson was born in Chester, Geauga county, in 1814. His father was a much respected physician. At 18, Prof. H. entered the Western Reserve College, where he prosecuted his studies, and nearly accomplished the course, but left before graduating, and returned home. His father's circumstances did not admit of his aiding him much, so that he was indebted chiefly to his own self-sustaining energy for the means of education. His thirst for knowledge, his vigorous application and perseverance carried him through difficulties which would have disheartened a less resolute mind.

When the Oberlin Institution was opened the young student-reformer recognized in the principles of the School the realization of his own cherished views of education and learning consecrated to Truth and Humanity; and in 1835, in his 22nd year, he went to Oberlin, where he continued his literary pursuits, supporting himself by teaching. His progress in learning, and his rare abilities as a teacher, pointed him out as the future incumbent of a Professor's chair; and in 1837 or 1838 he was called to the Professorship of mathematics. For twenty years he has been connected with the Oberlin College as Professor of mathematics and of languages, which latter Professorship he held at the time of his sudden and melancholy removal from the world. A year or two of this time—15 years since—he was engaged as an anti-slavery lecturer in Ohio, his health demanding a temporary release from his professional labors. Prof. Hudson was a thorough and accurate scholar, and by his habit of diligent study he continued to make acquisitions in learning to the last. He was a teacher of rare endowment, combining the qualities of a strict disciplinarian with the enthusiasm of a scholar. He possessed extraordinary power as a public speaker, exhibiting in his extemporaneous addresses the polish of elaborate preparation in connection with great force and freshness of thought, cogency of argument, and fire of soul.—And had not his scholastic and tutorial pursuits engrossed so much of his attention and withdrawn him from the sphere of oratory, he would have risen to eminence among the chief speakers of his day. He wielded a facile and vigorous pen, and had great aptitude for literary disquisitions. He had withal uncommon conversational powers, which, with his suavity of manners and overflowing geniality of spirit, made him exceedingly attractive and entertaining. With his manifold talents and various culture, he united superior business tact, fitting him for the position of a financial agent—in which capacity he frequently acted in behalf of the College. Had he not been indispensable as a teacher, he would have been most eligible as General Agent. Prof. Hudson received license to preach; but he rarely entered the pulpit as a sermonizer. His public performances were mainly literary and reformatory lectures.

His Christian character was very decided;—his religious principles, his love of truth, and devotion to the Redeemer's cause, and his self-denying enlistment and steady persistence in the service of his Master, marked him the sterling man of God. His devotion to the Institution, whose interests he espoused when they were low and despised and and whose varying fortunes he has watched with intense solicitude, or earnest hope, leaves no room to doubt, but sad occasion to regret, that the Oberlin College has in his untimely death lost one of its truest friends, as well as one of its brightest ornaments.

Wherever the numerous students of this flourishing College are dispersed, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the intelligence of Prof. Hudson's decease will carry sincere and poignant grief. Wherever too this good man has gone pleading for the enslaved negro and eloquently advocating the rights of man, there will the tidings of his painful death occasion among the friends of humanity deep sorrow that such a powerful champion of truth and faithful sentinel of freedom has fallen—fallen in his prime, fallen in the time of trial and peril.—And wherever this representative of Oberlin has presented, privately or publicly, the claims of the great cost of learning to the patrons of Christian education and lovers of a living, earnest, aggressive ministry, there will the news of his departure produce no ordinary sensation.

The deceased leaves a wife and several children, whose loss is irreparable and irreparable. It will be gratifying to the friends of Prof. H. to learn that his bereaved family have been provided for by his consideration in securing a Life Insurance of $2000, and by his economy and thrift which have added several thousand more to his estate. Intelligence having been sent by the morning train yesterday to Oberlin, Professors Fairchild and Dascombe arrived by the 3 o'clock train, and at 10 o'clock last evening, the mutilated remains were taken up to the place of the family residence.—The College and community at Oberlin are overwhelmed in a great calamity. It is the first death has occurred in the Faculty since the origin of the Institution."

Miscellaneous Summary.

Gov. Banks, of Mass, has appointed John P. Putnam, of Boston, to succeed Judge Loring.

The Virginia State Senate has passed a bill fixing on the 1st of August, for the resumption of Specie payments by the Virginia Banks.

The receipts of the American Tract Society for eleven months past have been $30,000 less than in the same months the preceding year, while the grants through colportage and other channels have been largely increased.

Thomas H. Benton is confined to his bed by an internal cancer, which, at no distant day, perhaps even in a few weeks, will destroy his life. In spite of severe suffering, he is laboring assiduously to complete his Abridgement of the Debates of Congress.

Colonel Alsop.—The New York *News* says that Col. Alsop, the refugee conspirator against the Emperor Napoleon III., is in that city, and has not thought of concealing himself—that "he is every day in Broadway, and was, two nights ago at one of the theaters."

Free Negroes in Maryland.—The Baltimore (Md.) *Clipper* says that the small State of Maryland contains a greater free negro population than the mighty Empire State of New York by over 25,000, and exceeds Pennsylvania by over 21,000.

Gen. Walker, the defunct filibuster, is at present in Mobile, where his presence seems to excite no curiosity whatever. The steamer Fashion, seized by the government and sold at public auction, is now fitting up at Mobile, to run between that port and Galveston.

Antioch College.—The *Twilight* says that the Committee of the Synods of the Presbyterian Church, which have purposed to locate a college at West Liberty, have turned their attention to Antioch College at Yellow Springs, there being a probability of the sale of that institution. They have examined the college there, and will report to the Synod ere long.

The Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg has offered a prize of 500 ducats for the best essay, historical and statistical, On the Abolition of Serfdom in the various Countries of Europe. The question is mostly to be considered from the economical, but also from the political and social, point of view. Competitors have to send in their manuscripts on or before the 1st (13th) of March, 1860.

New Negro Law in Louisiana.—A law has been enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana providing that any free negro coming into that State shall be seized, and, after ten days' notice, sold into slavery, half the proceedings to go to the State, the other half to the complainant. The only exception is in favor of negroes actually employed on *foreign* vessels.

The Shifting Sands of Humanity.—Out of 700,000 Jews in the United States, only one is registered in the census as a farmer. This is interpreted as one of the evidences of the singular isolation of the Jews, as prophesied in Amos 9:9—"For lo, I will command, and I will sift the house of Israel among all nations, like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth."

Pertinent Reflection.—The assault of Mr. Knott on Mr. Grow, and its consequences, seem to have attracted unusual attention from journals of all classes in Europe. The *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald*, a paper in Wales, which is now before us, has a long article, with all the details of this incident which winds off as follows:

"If we may be allowed to attach a dull reflection to so spicy a story, it is—*This comes of sugar dirting.*"

The Patent Office.—It is well known that Messrs. Gale and Lane, Examiners of the Patent Office, were removed from office on account of their alleged connection with the school maintained at Washington for the instruction of coloured children. The removal, for the same cause, of another examiner, Mr. Peale, is now demanded by a Southern newspaper.

We noticed, a few days ago, that three negroes had been arrested for the murder of James G. Maxwell, their master, in Nelson county. They have been tried and convicted. The day of their execution has not yet been fixed.

A negro woman has also been indicted for being concerned in the murder, but a separate trial was granted her, which will not take place until the next term of the Nelson Circuit Court.—*Lexington Observer, March, 21.*

Strong Language.—The Richmond Whig, though a decidedly pro-slavery journal, is getting thoroughly disgusted with the tricks played by the Administration and its supporters in regard to Lecompton. It says the Senate Kansas bill "is an abomination—an infamous cheat—a deliberate fraud; and no Southern man, with a particle of respect for the just rights and the honor of the South, should touch it with a forty foot pole."

The Disunion Cry.—Under this caption the Richmond *Enquirer* has an article strongly rebuking the disunion fanatics which have been awaking the echoes with the stale and silly cry of danger to the Union should Congress fail to indorse the Lecompton contrivance. The *Enquirer* says: "These croakers are too well known to excite any real apprehension among Union loving men, North or south."

The Rev. J. E. Crawford (coloured), pastor of the Baptist church in Nantucket, has just returned from Wilmington, N. C., where he has been to purchase from slavery a niece of his wife. The price paid was $2,000, of which £50 was contributed in England. While in Wilmington, Mr. Crawford was obliged to keep concealed, but accomplished his purpose, and brought the ransomed slave, who is about twenty-one years old, back with him.

Brown of Mississippi in the debate on Thursday spoake of the Old Dominion as "old and decrepit Virginia." There is too much truth in this to come from a sister Slave State. It forbodes evil. We are aware of the latest diversity of interests between the breeding and the buying Slave States, and we expect to see it manifest itself in due time. But this assault seems premature. Let Mr. Brown wait for the discussions on the revival of the African slave-trade, which are near at hand, before dashing his bolts at poor Old Virginia.

How Abolitionism is to be Killed.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Georgian* makes the following suggestion:

"Should all the Southern States pass the slave law as Louisiana has passed, viz.: 'All free persons of color found in the State after January next are to be sold into slavery,' the North would be so flooded with negroes that abolitionism would expire in agony, with disgust. Let the press advocate the law in this State, others will follow, and by doing so, you add negro paupers to the whites of the north, and inflict an everlasting curse upon all intermeddlers."

Drinking Houses in Cincinnati.—There are thirty five hundred tippling and coffee houses in Cincinnati. The enumeration has recently been taken by an officer of the city police.

Colonization.—An act of the Maryland Legislature, passed at its late session, appropriates five thousand dollars per year, for the space of four years, to the managers of the Maryland Colonization Society for the general purpose of said society. It also authorizes the Comptroller to pay seventy dollars for each emancipated slave or free negro, male or female, above the age of ten years, sent by said society to Africa, and thirty five dollars for each negro, &c., under ten years of age; to be paid if sent by said Society to Africa, within two months immediately preceding the date of a written certificate of the fact from the Board of Managers, which must be filed with the Comptroller. The payments made *per capita* are not to exceed an additional sum of five dollars per annum, appropriated by the act for four years.

Desperate Murder by Slaves.—The telegraph mentioned, a day or two ago, that Mr. James Maxwell, of Spencer County, Ky., had been murdered by his slaves. The Louisville *Democrat* has the following particulars of the tragedy: "On the 16th instant Mr. Maxwell had occasion to correct two of his negro women, and he gave them a whipping. Business called him away from home, he did not start on his return till late in the evening. On arriving within a mile of his home, he was suddenly confronted by three of his negro men, who had waylaid him, and who began to attack him with clubs, the only weapons they had. He drew his knife and made a desparate and courageous resistance, cutting one of his assailants in the hand and another in the arm. This only roused them then to greater fury and they increased the blows with their clubs, until they knocked him down, and then proceeded with devilish fury to batter him about the body, ending by crushing his head and scattering his brains around, killing him instantly. They then, leaving the body in the road, kindled a fire, or had already kindled one, and burned the instruments of their crime. Then two of the miscreants, the two that had been cut, fled, and the third returned to his master's and told the tale. He claimed to be innocent himself, and that he was present only to try to persuade the other two not to commit the deed they had threatened to accomplish. The informer is in jail in Springfield. Pursuit having been undertaken as soon as the neighborhood could be aroused, the two murderers were overtaken and arrested near Bardstown, and lodged in jail in that town."

Counterfeits on the State Bank of Ohio.—The only counterfeits that have ever been attempted of the notes of the State Bank of Ohio, are of the old plates, used at the commencement of its business. These may be readily recognized by attending to one feature which marks all such bills, viz: the name of the branch is *written with a pen* on the face of the bill. The ten dollar bills, of which there are two plates, have been most successfully imitated. For six years no notes have been issued from these plates, and the bills have nearly all been withdrawn from circulation. The plates used for the last six years have the name of the Branch *engraved and printed* on the face of the bill. No attempt has ever been made to counterfeit these bills, and they constitute nearly the entire circulation of the State Bank of Ohio, from ones to twenties inclusive. This is a feature which can be remembered by any one, viz: all notes of the State Bank of Ohio, whether ones, twos, threes, fives, tens or twenties, with the name of the Branch *engraved and printed on the face of the bill*, have not been counterfeited. Bills with the name of the Branch *written in with a pen* (and particularly the tens) have been counterfeited.

Recently altered, or more properly speaking, *raised* notes, of the new plates, viz: ones raised to tens, and twos raised to twenties, have made their appearance. The genuine one, of the new plate, has a good portrait of Judge G. Swan, which the tens have not. A ten dollar bill with this portrait is therefore an altered or raised note. All the genuine twos of the new plates are signed by Vice President Finn, whilst no genuine note above *three dollars*, bears his signature. All twenty dollar bills, with the signature of J. R. Finn, Vice Pres't are therefore altered or raised notes. Attention to these few *easily remembered facts*, will effectually protect the public against impositions from these sources.—*Ohio State Journal.*

TWENTY FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty fifth Annual Meeting of the American Anti Slavery Society will be held in MOZART HALL No. 663 Broadway (above Bleecker street) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11th and 12th; commencing, as usual, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the first day, and closing in the afternoon of the last. Arrangements will be made to secure addresses from eloquent champions of the cause, not only at the first, but at each subsequent session.

At no time within the quarter of a century in which this Society, as the representative of the American slave, has pressed upon the people the duty of Immediate Emancipation, have the obligations resting upon its friends been more imperative, or the Lentements to fidelity on their part greater than at the present hour; and never was it more important that they should come together, in large numbers, from every part of the land, to confer with one another upon the state of the cause, and, by an interchange of thought and sympathy, prepare for new labors and conflicts in its behalf.

The object of the Society is not *merely* to make "Liberty national and Slavery sectional"—nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba—nor to restore the Missouri Compromise—nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill—nor make Kansas a free State—nor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union—nor terminate slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the National Territories—but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is "No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically"!

In behalf of the Executive Committee,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.
Wendell Phillips, }
S. H. Gay, } Secretaries.

PICKPOCKETS DEFEATED!

By a *Wallet Lock* which cannot fail. It is simple, very cheap, light, strong and withal a beautiful ornament, readily applied to any Wallet, worth a 100 times its cost as a protection to the traveler. Very convenient, sells rapidly, affords great inducements. Agents wanted. Send stamp.

DICKINSON & BATE,
Hudson, Michigan.

Gold Pens Repaired.

Price 50 cts. Enclose pen in a letter, with cash or postage stamps, and by return mail you will receive the pen as good as new. Address
E. ELLIOT, Syracuse N. Y.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at this Office.

FARQUHAR HOUSE.

EAST END OF MAIN STREET,
Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.
W. W. Allen, Ag't.

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS!!

Should you want Coats, Pants, and Vests, Ready Made or Made to Order, call at
HEATONS.

Should you want Cheap Stella Broche or Bay State Shawls. Call at
HEATONS.

Should you want a Good Brush Hat or Cap, call at
HEATONS.

Should you want a good bed call and get the Ticking, Feathers, or Husks at
HEATONS.

If you want Cheap Sugar and Molasses, call at
HEATONS.

If you want the Best Black and Green Tea, call at
HEATONS.

If you want the Best FLOUR made in Wayne County, from White Wheat, call at
HEATONS.

In short, we have a good assortment of Goods of every variety, that will be sold lower than you can find them in Salem, if you want to buy Goods for Cash. The place to get more than the worth of your money, is to call at
HEATONS.

Jan'y 23, 1858.

WITNER OF 1857,

BARGAINS UNPRECEDENTED!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

J. & L. SCHILLING

Beg leave to announce the opening of their *set and large stock of Fall and Winter Goods*, which, owing to the great financial crisis and the general crash amongst Eastern Manufacturers and Jobbers, they are enabled to offer their friends and patrons at greatly reduced prices. All those who want *Extra Cheap Goods*, of the Best Quality and Latest Styles, will find it to their decided interest to call soon at the

"CHEAP CORNER."

and make their selections while the Stock is yet fresh and the assortment good. The Ladies will find us on hand with a Splendid Line of Plain and Figured French Merinoes, Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, All and Half Wool Cashmere Plaids, Valencias and Poil De Cheeres, Coburgs and Alpaccas, Madonna Cloths and Debeges,
Delaines, Ginghams, Prints,
Also, much the largest and cheapest lot of
Broche, Bay State, Watervliet and Gentlemen's SHAWLS

Ever offered in market. Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, and Hosiery, in endless variety BONNETS and BONNET RIBBONS.

LADIES & GENTS CHENILLE & WOOLEN SCARFS!!

A GENERAL STOCK OF NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Of Men's and Boys' Pantaloonery we claim much the best assortment ever offered in the Salem Market, and at prices full *twenty per cent. less.* Bed Blankets, so Cheap that none need be without them. All Wool, Half Wool and Cotton Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, at extra reduced prices. Wall and Window Paper, also, Green Gum Cloth and Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures in Great Variety.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

A full stock embracing all the new patterns of the season at *prices defying competition.* A full supply of

Family Groceries,

of the Best Quality.

☞ Feeling thankful for past favors, we only wish to add, that as we are the only firm in Salem, that has visited the Eastern Markets, since the great decline in the prices of goods; we are also the only House that can give you the advantage of that reduction in your purchase.

Feeling satisfied that we have not only the Goods to accommodate your wants, but also at Prices, highly complimentary to the CHEAP CORNER, we solicit an early call.

Yours, Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

Cheap Corner, Salem, }
December 5th, 1857. }

J. Deming & Co.,

Have just received a good stock of CHOICE *GROCERIES,*

consisting of nearly everything kept in our line of trade. We call particular attention to our

SUGAR, COFFEE, AND CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

We buy for Cash and will sell cheap.

WANTED.

3000 bushels prime dried apples for which the highest market price will be paid.

☞ Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

J. DEMING & CO.

Salem, Oct., 14, 1857.

Geo. W. Manly,

AMBROTYPE AND *DAGUERRIAN ARTIST*

SCHILLINGS' BLOCK,

Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

Salem, June 23, 1855.

GROCERY & PROVISION Store.

J. M. THOMPSON keeps on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Groceries; Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and Syrup; also Bacon, Fish by the barrel, half barrel or pound; Flour, Rice, Cigars, Tobacco, Soaps and Burning Fluid. He is receiving fresh Goods from the East and West nearly every day, and can and will sell as low as any other establishment in Town.

N. B. Western Reserve Cheese constantly on hand and for sale.

☞ Cash paid for Eggs.

Salem, May 30, 1857.

D. WALTON,] [E. WALTON

D. WALTON, & SON.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO,

Also, Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Stove Furniture, Pipe, &c. A great variety of Japaned Ware and Toys.

☞ Old Copper and Brass, and Old Iron and Rags taken in exchange.

Salem, Sep. 27, 1856.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms.

June 21, 1856.-1y.

THOMAS PEARY] [HENRY MASON

SALEM IRON WORKS,

Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

SHARP & KING,

Manufacturers of Improved Steam Engines for all purposes; Steam Boilers of every description; all kinds of Mill Gearing; Iron Planers; Engine Lathes, Upright Drills; Gear-cutting Machines, &c., &c.

Gear-cutting done to order on New and Improved principles.

We Manufacture "Superior Engines" and Machinery for Saw-Mills, with which ordinary hands can cut more Lumber, with less expense for operation and repairs, than can be done with any other kind of Mills.

Particular attention given to the construction of Machinery for Flouring Mills—both Steam and Water.

We have provided ourselves with a Gear-cutting Machine, which enables us to cut gearing 6 feet in diameter—and under,—and 10 inch face,—and under—also to fill core wheels and dress the teeth with the same machine, which insures accuracy and uniformity in the teeth. Dressing cogs in this way is less expensive and more accurate than doing it by hand. We will warrant our gearing to run almost as still and smooth as belts. A good assortment of Gum Belting, always on hand at the lowest prices.

☞ Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

March 28, 1857.-1y.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITES IN SALEM, OHIO.

I am now prepared to sell those DESIRABLE LOTS, on Lisbon Street, opposite the dwellings of Messrs. Wright, Jones, Hillman, &c., &c. Enquire of John Deming, or the subscriber.

BENJAMIN BOWN.

I offer, also, for sale the Farm where I now reside; being 130 Acres, well improved, well watered and in good condition, 2½ miles South of Salem, on the Lisbon Road.

Aug. 25. tf BENJAMIN BOWN.

The Celebrated Steel Pens, No. 705,

Manufactured by Joseph Gillott, for sale wholesale and retail, by

J. M'MILLAN.

Salem, ..24, 185..

Botanic Medicine,

HIGH-STREET, SALEM OHIO.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH, takes this method of informing her friends, and the public, that she has permanently located on the North side of High-st., between the Canfield road and Lundy-st., where she intends keeping a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, carefully prepared by herself and warranted free of all deleterious substances.

Salem, Ohio, April 19, 1856.

PITTSBURGH WATER CURE.

This institution for the Cure of the sick, is situated on the Ohio River and Ohio and Pa. R. R., 19 miles West of the City at

HAYSVILLE STATION.

All kinds of disease successfully treated. For particulars Address either of the physicians, Box 1304 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. FREASE, M. D.
H. FREASE, M. D.
MRS. C. P. FREASE, M. D.

April 13th, 1856.

The New York STEAM SAW-MILL AND MACHINE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

This Company has been organized with the above capital for the purpose of supplying the demand for the

Combination Portable Steam Saw-Mill.

AND OTHER IMPROVED MACHINERY.

They have purchased the entire machinery business heretofore carried on by J. M. Emerson & Co., also the Montgomery Works at Yonkers, on the Hudson, near this city, and with the experience and facilities combined in its organization are prepared to furnish machinery of all kinds at more liberal rates, than has ever been offered at any other establishment.

THE COMBINATION SAW-MILL was patented October, 1856, and is now generally acknowledged to be the cheapest, most practical, and efficient lumber manufacturing machine in the world. A large number of them are in successful operation in different sections of the country, Canada, Cuba, and South America, and wherever their merits have been tested they are being adopted by lumber manufacturers in preference to all other mills.

The following letter expresses the general opinion of those who are using the Combination Mill:

Messrs. Emerson & Co.: Gentlemen: I have tried the saw mill purchased of you and will say that it performs well, and more than meets my expectations. I am well pleased with its performance. I set it up on a small stream that afforded constant water about as thick as my little finger, which was much more than sufficient to supply the boiler. We are able to cut 3,000 feet of beautiful lumber in 12 hours, with something less than one cord of wood. It is the very thing we have so much needed in our country for a long time.—With a little trouble and expense, we are able to move it from five to ten miles per day, and set it up in the heart of the timber, which saves the great burden of hauling the logs a long distance to the mill.

Yours, Respectfully,
Joseph Kean, Jr.,
Louisville, Tennessee.

The Company have purchased LUND'S PATENT FEED ARRANGEMENT, which is illustrated and described in the Scientific American for October 24. This adds greatly to the efficiency of the mill.

The COMBINATION MILL, with all the recent improvements, and steam power of 15 horses, is capable of sawing from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in twelve hours, and is sold for $1,050.

The New York Circular Saw-Mill

Is manufactured only by this Company. It is of superior construction, and sold for twenty-five per cent. less than other mills of no greater capacity. A mill with 36 to 54-inch saw can be sold for $150 to $500, and with a 20 horse engine and boiler is sold for $2,200.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS; ENGINES of from one to 100 horse power; LOCOMOTIVE, TUBULAR, FLUE and CYLINDER BOILERS furnished at greatly reduced prices from former quotations.

Drawings with plans and specifications for buildings and machinery furnished gratis to our customers.

Competent mechanics are sent out to put up and set in operation our machinery, when required.

We also manufacture

Shingle Machines, Planing Machines, Sugar-Mills, and Machinery in General.

Special attention paid to getting up SHAFTING and PULLIES for manufactories, and all kinds of MILL-WRIGHT WORK.

This Company are selling in great numbers a PATENT CONICAL BURR-STONE MILL, for flour, corn meal, and all kinds of feed, which is pronounced by experienced millers, both in this country and Europe,

THE BEST MILL EVER CONSTRUCTED.

It will grind more grain in the same time, and with half the power, of any mill of the same price in the market.

We also furnish other styles of GRIST-MILLS, when required.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Agents,
No. 371 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous.

From Willis' Correspondence in the Home Journal.

UNCLE 'NIJE.

THE PALMER OF THE HUDSON HIGHLANDS.

March, 1858.

DEAR MORRIS: My friend Torrey the blacksmith, in the course of conversation, the other evening, gave me some interesting particulars as to one of the most popular of our Highland inhabitants—a man I had often met upon the road without knowing his name or condition—and, as he is the only legitimate *palmer* I have ever seen, I must give you an account of him, I believe—first copying, however, from good authority, a definition of the class to which I conceive him as especially to belong. Scott says, in his Notes to Marmion:—

"A *palmer*, (in contradistinction to a *pilgrim*,) is one who makes it his sole business to visit different shrines, traveling incessantly and subsisting by charity; whereas the *pilgrim* retires to his usual home and occupations when he has paid his devotions at the particular spot which is the object of his pilgrimage."

On a circuit of about twenty miles, among the Highlands back of Idlewild, the best known man, for the last fifty years, has been Adonijah Barton—"Uncle 'Nije," as he is familiarly called by the women and children. For all that length of time (and he is now seventy-seven years old,) Uncle 'Nije has lived the life of a *palmer*; traveling always on foot, and with nothing save his staff and his blessing, never, for a single day having a home of his own; never eating or sleeping under a roof except in the way of charity; while the pieces where good eating is to be found, (which are the different shrines" it is his "sole business to visit,") are well known to him as were the crypts and sanctuaries of the Holy Land to the palmers of the East.

But Uncle 'Nije (please understand!) is by no means a beggar. His welcome is invariably that of a friend or an expected guest. He has the happy art of making himself every where acceptable, as to need no money—the best that is to be had, of this long traveled and familiar circuit, being freely and, by the established usage of half a century, habitually at his service. It is something, perhaps, that the region of country which forms his circuit is very secluded and primitive, and that he is a kind of walking newspaper, bringing with him all the personal and family news of the hard working neighborhood; though it will really be seen, that, to have done this for half a century, without being once thought of as a tale bearer, required both unusual vigilance and tact and no little knowledge of human nature. But the main secret doubtless, is his selection of the chord on which to play. The children all love him. By the exercise of a wonderful knack of pleasing the little folks, he has established, for himself a child welcome at every cottage door. His manner with them is very playful, and he finds something peculiar and apt to say to every variety of urchin, holding out his hand with such a genial smile on his old withered face that the child's heart is invariably won. At the first appearance of his long white hair, in the village street the general acclamation of little voices tells the whole neighborhood who is there; and in fact the coming along of Uncle 'Nije, once every five or six weeks, is like the coming round of a holiday. And—thus welcomed by the children—who can doubt of the welcome of the mothers?

The most remarkable feature of Uncle 'Nije's palmer-age is still to be told. He is a confessed epicure and takes great pains to dine only where there is a good dinner. With the parlor he has nothing to do. His heart is in the kitchen. And the ingenuity with which he finds out, immediately on arriving, not only what the principal dish for that day is to be, but what are the week's pieces of the larder, is generally looked upon as something mysterious. Torrey's account of Uncle 'Nije's last visit at his house, a few days ago, will illustrate the method of the old man's clairvoyance in this particular though, for this once, (as will be seen,) he was a little short sighted.

Torrey's anvil is not far from his house; and he had known, by the unusual activity of his children's voices, that Uncle 'Nije was in the kitchen. So he laid down his hammer a half hour sooner than he would otherwise have done, and went in to have a chat with the old man. It was a cold day, and they were all gathered comfy round the cooking stove, when the clock pointed to twelve. The table was set, and the hospitable blacksmith expected, of course, that the chatty old wayfarer was going to stay and dine with them. But no! he found his ragged hat and his long staff and made for the door—all their kind urging and pleading of no avail—and he went on his way up the village street. It was only after he was out of hearing, that it occurred to them what was the reason:—they had not happened to mention the pig baking in the oven! By the look of the cooking stove there was no sign of a warm dinner; and it was probably evident, to his practised eye, that it was a "pick up day"—cold meat and vegetables, which he did not particularly fancy.

It so happened that the pig was slow, that day, in crisping to the desirable brown; and Torrey's leather apron was later than usual in being comforted on the inner side. They were still at the table, somewhere about two o'clock, when Uncle 'Nije walked in again. He had got his warm dinner farther "up street," and had come back to have an afternoon chat and a cup of tea. But to his utter amazement, on getting a look at the principal dish around which they were now gathered as they welcomed him back again, was something to remember. He rubbed his eyes in purposed silence for a moment.

"Consarn it!" he exclaimed at last, "what was that pig a roastin'!"

But, of all conceivable deliciousnesses, roast pig was the thing of which Uncle 'Nije was fondest. He sighed as he put his stick into the corner—for appetite or no appetite, he must dine again! And taking his seat at the table, and, well helped to the parts he liked best, he made a supplementary meal, to which the recently foregone conclusion seemed no manner of obstacle—*pig-amy*, like bigamy, adding but the rose leaf to the brimming cup!

Uncle 'Nije ignores money, and has scarce had such a superfluity as a dollar, in fifty years; but in his early life, he was apprenticed to a tailor, and it is known, now, that he can, if he pleases, make a suit of clothes. He abhors all manner of work, however, and the common way of getting rid of him, (for he sometimes stays four or five days at a house, if, by any rural periodicity, such as pig-killing, the food is better than usual) is to bring out a piece of cloth and begin to talk of a pair of trowsers! He finds his stick immediately and is off without a good-bye. Not but what he can "do chores." In fact he likes to 'fall to,' with the women folks in the kitchen, and fetch a pail of water or chop a little kindling-stuff, or rock the baby—anything that will establish a sympathy and make it easy to be otherwise pleasant.

Curiously enough, in connection with so much tact and discretion as his mode of life necessarily requires, the old palmer requires but one peg of elevation to become a poet! A glass of anything comfortable sets him to rhyming immediately. His couplets are very humorous and unexpected, and some of them so witty as to have passed into sayings, in the neighborhood. Torrey says his 'mem Sam' will repeat any quantity of them to amuse you while you are waiting to have your horse shod. At his last visit, they had given him a drop of home-made cordial to 'help take care of his double dinner,' and as he was thus up to the poetic pitch, they had thought of bringing him over to Idlewild to call on his brother poet; but "the fact was" (to give Torrey's account in his own words) "his ragged trowsers were torn a little too bad."

With my friend the blacksmith's kind aid, I have thus made a passing record of a man who has found several things unnecessary which are commonly thought essential to human happiness—wanting neither money nor house, nor industry nor personal baggage. Without either of these, he has been for half a century, one of the happiest men in the world! And, the better to individualize so enviable a portrait, I will let it form the sole topic of my present letter.

Yours, with very different experience of this mortal life,

N. P. W.

ORSINI TO THE EMPEROR.

The subjoined letter, addressed by ORSINI, the Italian conspirator who recently attempted to compass the death of Louis Napoleon, was, by permission of the Emperor, read by Orsini's counsel, the distinguished Jules Favre, during his address to the jury. Despairing, he said, of saving the life of his unhappy client, he desired at least to show that in his desperate and criminal enterprise, he had been actuated by motives which, when properly directed, are no less honorable than patriotic. The Emperor, it is reported, confessed to a feeling of compassion for the misguided man who, "on the steps of the scaffold," could pen such an appeal in behalf of his country, and apparently in entire oblivion of self. While all must shrink with abhorrence from the great crime into which this Italian revolutionist fell, and while none can doubt that in a political sense it was no less a blunder than a crime, yet few, we imagine, will refuse to share in the sentiment ascribed to him who, as the personal object of Orsini's attempt, might of all others be least expected to feel or acknowledge its presence.

It is even stated by an intelligent correspondent that the first impulse of the Emperor was to spare the culprit's life—an act of imperial clemency which he was induced, however, to forego from considerations of indispensable public duty, in respect for the the majesty of law and in maintenance of his throne. That the best interests of France and of Europe demand the stability of that throne will, we suppose, be questioned by no intelligent observer of events; and the resort of European patriots to the crime of assassination, as a means of redress for political grievances, is of itself sufficient to augur their incapacity for the enjoyment of civil liberty.

To Napoleon III, Emperor of the French.

The depositions which I have made against myself in the course of the political proceedings which have been instituted on occasion of the attempt of the 14th of January are sufficient to send me to the scaffold, and I shall submit to my fate without asking for pardon, both because I will not humiliate myself before him who has destroyed the reviving liberty of my country, and because in the situation in which I am now placed, death for me will be a relief.

Being near the close of my career, I wish, however, to make a last effort to assist Italy, whose independence has hitherto made me pass through so many perils and to submit to so many sacrifices. She was the constant object of all my affections; and it is that idea which I wish to set forth in the words which I address to your Majesty.

In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe it is necessary to render Italy independent or loosen the chains by which Austria holds her in bondage. Shall I ask that, for her deliverance, the blood of Frenchmen shall be shed for the Italians? No; I do not go so far as that. Italy demands that France shall not interfere against her, and that France shall not allow Germany to support Austria in the struggles in which she may perhaps be soon engaged. This is precisely what your Majesty may do, if you are so inclined. On your will, therefore, depends the welfare or the misfortune of my country, the life or death of a nation to which Europe is in a great measure indebted for her civilization.

Such is the prayer which, from my cell, I dare address to your Majesty, not despairing but that my feeble voice may be heard. I beseech your Majesty restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849, through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, wherever he chose to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that, so long as Italy shall not be independent, the tranquility of Europe and that of your Majesty will only be vain illusions.

May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of a scaffold. May you deliver my country, and the blessings of twenty-five millions of citizens will follow you to posterity.

FELICE ORSINI.

PRISON OF MAZAS, February, 1858.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN A NEW CHARACTER.

A royal commission authorized by the British parliament, has recently been employed to investigate the sanitary condition of the British army, and among the witnesses from whom they obtain the most complete and useful information was the heroic Florence Nightingale. It appears that she has devoted herself for thirteen years to the organization of the hospitals, having visited most of these institutions in Europe, studied with the Catholic sisters of charity at Paris, and the Protestant deaconesses at Kaiserwert, on the Rhine, and thus amply qualified herself for her benevolent mission. The committee were astonished at the exactness of method manifest in her investigations. There were scattered through her testimony numerous tables and abstract calculations, worked out with algebraical formula, showing great scope of observation and power of generalization.—They had given her credit for noble womanly courage and sympathy; they were surprised to hear that she had reduced her benevolence to an exact science and erected a basis upon which others might operate in imitation of her example. Before she went to the Crimea, there was a mortality among the troops from sickness alone, of 60 per cent. per annum—a rate exceeding that of the great plague in London.

After she had introduced her system there and brought it into successful operation under her powerful will and genial presence, the mortality diminished, and during the last six months the mortality among the sick was not much more than among the healthy Guards at home, and during the last five months two thirds only of what it was at home. In one sentence the world may read her devotion to her mission of army, medical and sanitary reform: "I was never out of the hospitals," she says, never out of the hospitals night or day."

Miss Nightingale has a poor opinion of male nurses. She would have women substituted in camp hospitals in all cases. Woman, she says, is superior in skill to man, in all the points of sanitary domestic economy, and especially in cleanliness and tidiness.

"I think," she says, "that great sanitary reformers will always tell us that they look to women to carry out practically their sanitary reforms. She had a superior aptitude in nursing the sick. I think Anglo-Saxons would be very sorry to turn women out of their houses, or out of civil hospitals, hospitals, institutions of all kinds, and substitute men housekeepers and men matrons. The contrast between even naval hospitals where there are female nurses, and military hospitals where there are none, is most striking in point of order and cleanliness."

LAGER BEER ADULTERATION.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine enumerates no less than *thirty-eight* substances which are employed to give potency, flavor, consistence, and other *desirable* qualities, to this detestable form of grog—Among them are chalk, marble dust, opium, tobacco, henbane, oil of vitriol, blue vitriol, copperas, alum, strychnine, and other deadly drugs.

These drugs diminish the intoxicating effects of the liquor, while they greatly increase its potency to kill. But this is all to the advantage of the dealer, because the customer can drink a much larger quantity without "making drunk come", although he will make diseased and death come in double quick time.

A couple of years since, a highly respectable physician of Newark, N. J. (a distinguished advocate for total abstinence and legal coercion measures by the way) published in a medical journal a very learned article in favor of exempting lager-beer from the "Maine Law", which, he contended, should be applied to all other alcoholic beverages. He claimed exemption for lager-beer on the ground of its extraordinary and peculiarly *medicinal* virtues! Was he ignorant of the nature of the medicine he so highly recommended? Did he know that its wonderful virtues depend on this horrid medley of poisons? Probably not.

The Southern Commercial Convention, which met at Knoxville last summer, will meet at Montgomery, on the second Monday in May next. All the southern states are expected to be well represented.

THE WORLD'S AGE.

Who will say the world is dying?
Who will say our prime is past?
Sparks from Heaven, within us lying,
Flash, and will flash to the last.
Fools! who fancy Christ mistaken;
Man a tool to buy and sell;
Earth a failure, God forsaken,
Ante-room of Hell.

Still the race of Hero-spirits
Pass the lamp from hand to hand;
Age from age the Words inherits—
"Wife, and Child, and Fatherland.
Still the youthful hunter gathers
Fiery joy from world and wood;
He will dare as dared his fathers,
Give him cause as good.

While a slave bewails his fetters;
While an orphan pleads in vain;
While an infant lisps his letters,
Heir of all the ages' gain;
While a lip grows ripe for kissing;
While a moan from man is wrung;
Know, by every want and blessing,
That the world is young.

STABAT MATER.

BY W. J. FOX.

Jews were wrought to cruel madness,
Christians fled in fear and sadness,
Mary stood the cross beside.

At its foot her foot she planted.
By the dreadful scene undaunted.
Till the gentle suff'rer died.

Poets oft have sung her story;
Painters decked her brow with glory,—
Priests her name have deified.

But no worship, song, or story,
Touches like that simple story,—
"Mary stood the cross beside."

And when under fierce oppression
Goodness suffers like transgression,
Christ again is crucified.

But if love be there, true hearted,
By no grief or terror parted,
Mary stands the cross beside.

PERSECUTION

BY FRANCES WRIGHT.

And is it man—man, strong in every noble energy, powerful in every faculty, rich in all the resources, and sublime in all the dignity of intelligence—is it man whom we would frighten into tame surrender of his loftiest powers? whom we would cudgel out of his own free thoughts, and crush under the chariot wheels of intolerance?—Let us look into past history—let us mark on the human mind, through all ages, in all nations, the effects of persecution. When the justice of Aristides turned admiration to envy, what restored him to the love of his countrymen? Persecution. When the lessons of Socrates fell powerless on the giddy hearts of the Athenians, what graved his name and his precepts on their hearts? His death by persecution. What revenged all the patriots of Rome of a misguided multitude? Persecution.—And what raised Christianity in the hostile soil of heathenism? Persecution. What built up the church of Calvin? Persecution. What hath given a substance and a name to all the dissentions, real or imagined, of each religious reformer?—Persecution. What has preserved the Jew pure and entire in his faith, in his blood, in ceremony and feature, through ages of time, and while lost and scattered amidst nations opposed in every custom, law, feeling and creed? Why hath he stood a noble monument of patient endurance, conscience pertinacity, scrupulous fidelity, long-suffering and uncomplaining, yet unyielding resistance? Why, like a column in the desert, wearing its capital and its tracery and all the form and ornament stamped by the genius of forgotten artists and forgotten nations, stands he to this hour a wondrous relic of empire departed and grandeur overthrown? Why but because of persecution?

Or, say again, what hath provoked vengeance on the head of kings? What hurried English Charles to the scaffold? What threw down the royalty and nobility of France from their antique thrones, and long established supremacy? Or, yet once more, what turned the people from the prostituted name of Liberty and the insignia of a republic dropping with gore, to reconcile them again to detested sceptors and the name and style of king?—And, oh say, people of America! descendants of English Puritans, French Huguenots, Irish Catholics, condemned regicides, outlawed patriots, and sanctified martyrs! what, driving your fathers from European realms, has built up the noble fame of this republic? Oh, say torturers of the human mind! what hath done this save persecution?

THE WALDENSES.—Among the numerous foreigners who have left the over-peopled countries of Europe and sought homes upon the broad and fertile prairies of the West, none are more frugal, industrious and deserving than the Waldenses a class of French Protestants, who settled about a year ago upon a tract of 1,800 acres of beautiful prairie land about two miles north east of Odell in Livingston county, near the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad. Considerable of the ground was broken last summer, and sown with wheat, and quite a delegation is expected soon from Europe, who will be escorted to their new homes by Rev. Mr. Lorrain, a faithful and devoted Protestant pastor among the flock and improvements of all kinds will then be carried forward vigorously.

The Waldenses are very poor in this world's goods, although exceedingly rich in Christian virtues. In their own country they have suffered great afflictions at the hands of Papists for centuries and are accustomed to every description of hardship. In the section of France from which they come, it is no uncommon thing for them to prepare their little gardens upon a flat rock by bringing earth from the valleys in baskets upon their heads, and a patch of ground forty or fifty feet square they have been wont to consider a good sized farm. Indeed, so poor are they and so despised and persecuted have they been, that large numbers of them have been accustomed to live in caves on the sides of mountains, and under the shelter of projecting rocks. They are, however, as we have said, exceedingly industrious, are deeply religious in their character, and will make good citizens. They are entering upon a large field of enterprise now, our noble prairies will surely prove a deliverance from want, and they will become a prosperous and happy people. They will prove a very valuable acquisition to the manual wealth of our State. Success attend them.—*Peoria Transcript.*

THE NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN CINCINNATI.

We have in Cincinnati eighty churches of denominations that call themselves Protestant and Evangelical. Of these 7 are Baptists, (2 of them colored); 1 Christian; 3 Congregational (1 of them Welsh); 5 Disciples in Christ; 2 Friends; 6 German Evangelical Union; 3 German Reformed; 3 Lutheran, (2 of them German); 19 Methodist Episcopal, (3 of them German); 3 Methodist Protestant; 1 Methodist Calvinistic; 1 African Methodist; 7 Presbyterian, (Old School); 8 Presbyterian, (New School); 1 German and 1 Hibernian); 1 Associate Presbyterian; 1 Associate Reformed Presbyterian; 2 Reformed Presbyterian; 6 Episcopal; 2 United Brethren in Christ, (1 of them German).

The Roman Catholics report 19 churches. There are 5 Jewish Synagogues. Of protestant churches usually called Unevangelical there are 4—2 Universalist, 1 Unitarian, and one New Jerusalem.

There are then 105 places of religious worship opened every Sabbath in our city but over 2000,000 inhabitants; 84 of these claim to be protestant.—Placing the average membership in these at 200, which is certainly high enough, and we have less than 17,000 professors of religion in an adult population of at least 100,000, in other words, only one in six of the men and women, the young men and maidens of Cincinnati, has even a nominal connection with any Protestant Christian Church.

These places of worship probably have room for an average congregation of five hundred each, so that they furnish accommodation for only a little more than 40,000 persons, which is less than half of the population that is old enough to attend Church. The actual attendance, counting those present at either service on the Sabbath, has been, during the past year, we have no doubt, below 30,000.—*Chr. Gaz.*

FEMININE TITLES.

A correspondent of the Evening Post writes thus: In the first place, I would inquire, since *director* is changed to "directress", why not also say *secretaress* and *treasuress*? And why not add by way of comment on the part of the editor of the newspaper, that "in the list of *officeresses* of this society, we had the appearance of two of our eminent *secretaresses*!" This may seem to you, Messrs. Editors, like "cutting it rather fat", but when we see editors themselves speaking of Laura Keene as the *manageress* of a theater, and Miss So and so as an *American sculptress*, I really do not see any valid objection to *writeress* or *officeress*, always supposing the other words cited to be admissible at all. The truth is, amid all the "improvements of the age", we find a constant tendency to ultraism, even in our improvements; and it is incumbent on all who are entitled to a voice or a vote, in literary matters, to stand firm on the conservative side of philology. A *director* is one who directs, as an *officer*, a *writer*, a *treasurer*, or whatever is one who performs the functions indicated severally by the titles. There is no *gender* or *sex* implied in the words; they mean *persons* only; and the growing propensity of the day to refine upon good English by changing the terminations of words, in order to ach eve a superfluous precision, is a thing to be resisted by all "*gentlemen* (literary) authority". To say that *Mrs* or *Miss* So and so is a *director*, is to indicate beyond the possibility of a mistake, that the director is a woman, and *that* is all these refiners of language desire to express.—Why can they not be content with intelligible accuracy, and leave elaborate blundering to those who know no better?

CANARY BIRDS.—There is an association of about thirty persons mostly Germans, in Philadelphia, who aim to improve the breed of canary birds, and their thirteenth annual public exhibition was held last week. The Ledger says:

The association does not import the birds directly, but purchase them from the importers, of whom there are but one or two in this city, and then breed them. The trade is confined principally to Germans. The bird importers usually start for Europe about the first of August, and after having made their purchase return in time to sell a few months. The great majority of these birds were obtained from Belgium, where they are bred in houses by the peasants, who raise them in houses as a pastime. There are what are called "long" and "short," breeds. Birds of the long breed are procured from Brussels, Antwerp, and Berlin, where they sometimes obtain extravagant prices. Their cost depends upon the color and shape, the pure golden yellow being most esteemed. They are only used for the purpose of breeding, and sometimes sell for $30 a pair. The short breed is raised by the people of the Harz Mountains. Next to the Belgium the French bird is most prized. The common or original canary is the lowest in the scale of value.

The trade in these birds is said to be very extensive, the yearly sales averaging about 5,000 pairs, the price of which varies considerably, the best bring from $8 to $10 a pair, while the common canaries may be had as low as $2 per pair. It may be safely said that $30,000 is yearly expended in this city for these birds; and when the sale of other birds is taken into consideration, the amount will swell to $40,000.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—I heard this anecdote from a gentleman long resident in Philadelphia:

The Quakers in that place applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide in the following difficulty. A. is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived, meets B., who is an insurer, and states his wish to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon. A. returns home, and receives a letter informing him of the loss of his ship. What shall he do? He is afraid that the policy is not filled up, and should B. hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him; he therefore writes to B. thus: "Friend B.—If thee hasn't filled up the policy, thee need'nt, for I've heard of the ship." "Oh ho!" thinks B. to himself, "cunning fellow; he wants to do me out of the premium." So he writes thus to A.: "Friend A.—Thee be'st to late by half an hour—the policy is filled." A. rubs his hands with delight. Yet B. refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? The loss is divided between them.

HOW TO KEEP THE FLOOR.—During the protracted session of the Senate, formed by Senator Green last week, Senator Clark having the floor had a hard time of it. Having spoken from 4½ to 6 o'clock, he said: "If it be the pleasure of the Senate to adjourn now, it would be very agreeable to me. I have had nothing to eat since 8 o'clock neither bread nor anything else." But the Senate wouldn't adjourn, and he proceeded until 8½ o'clock, when, during an explanation by Mr. Green, having spoken over three hours and a half, he availed himself of the opportunity to indulge in that beverage which "cheers but not inebriates," with accompanying muffins and sandwiches, which gave his desk the social aspect of a new tea table. The Hon. Senator retained his right to the floor, with a cup of hot tea in one hand and a huge sandwich in the other. The scene was novel; but a twelve hour's fast had created an insatiable stomach. By the call of the Yeas and Nays he was afforded ample time to finish his repast.

BELLS AND AGE.—A fiddle improves by age and use; a piano does not, neither does a bell. There is perhaps a slight improvement for the first few years, but afterwards the quality deteriorates. Metal, we know, is altered by repeated and long-continued hammering. Thump a piece of iron and you change the quality of its magnetism; the shock of the waves modifies the magnetism of an iron ship; and some of the music is knocked out of a bell by long-continued use of the clapper. A peculiar effect is noticed in the bell of Cripplegate Church when it strikes twelve. The first two or three strokes are distinct and clear, then a discord begins, which accumulates with every stroke until with the eleven and twelfth a complete dissonance is produced.—*Chamber's Journal.*

EDUCATION IN OHIO.—The report of the Ohio commissioners of the common schools for 1857 gives the number of school districts in the State as 8,091, scholars enrolled 602,867, (last number of school youths, 843,849; number of female teachers, 8,684; paid to male teachers, 569,157. The report embraces returns also of nineteen seminaries and eleven colleges. In the colleges there are 1,695 youths pursuing a full course, and 396 a partial course, and there are in the preparatory department 1,525 pupils. The value of college property is $700,000. Their libraries contain, altogether, 80,300 volumes.

The expenditure for the support of the military academy at West Point last year was $93,805. Under the law of the 3d of March, 1857, increasing the pay of cadets, the estimate for the current year amounts to $116,736.

DEAN SWIFT says:—It is with narrow minded people as it is with narrow necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Mrs. M. C. K. Arter, Salineville, Ohio.
Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Sylvester, Green Co., Wis.
Phebe T. Merritt, Ionia, Michigan.
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Livonia, Harriet Fuller, "
Plymouth, Isaac N. Hedden, "
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ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.
No. 2. White Slavery in the United States.
No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By Rev. T. W. Higginson.
No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey.
No. 6. The "Ruin" of Jamaica. By Richard Hildreth.
No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.
No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.
No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady.
No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh.
No. 11. Disunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges.
No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.
No. 13. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
No. 14. "How can I Help to Abolish Slavery?" or Counsels to the Newly Converted. By Maria W. Chapman.
No. 15. What have we, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot.
No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.

Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct.
No. 17. The Bible of the Bible Against Slavery By Rev. Charles Beecher.

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Antislavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight page tract and print *five thousand* copies of it.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston to the Anti-Slavery Offices 138 Nassau street New York, and 31 North street, Philadelphia; to JOEL MCMILLEN, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio; or to JACOB WALTON, Jr., Adrian Michigan.

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October 18, 1856.

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UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS!!

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The Union of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY has given to the consolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American Magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate engraving,

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and will present a copy of it to every three dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over $6,000, by the late celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen, after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel-plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are held at $10, and it was the intension of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than $5, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at $3—and this splendid engraving, richly worth $5; thus getting for $3 the value of $8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken off as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engraving early, and from the first impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sent to subscribers by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

$20,000 IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th day of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred rich and rare Oil Paintings, valued at from $100 to $1,000 each. Also, 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from $3 to $5 each, making in all, over THREE THOUSAND GIFTS, worth TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

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Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the object of the publishers without further efforts yet they are determined to continue through the year

A GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty four subscribers, either at one or more post-offices, we will present a splendid Library consisting of Forty Large Bound Volumes embracing the most popular works in the market.—The club may be formed at the club price, $2 a year without the engraving, or at the full price, $3 with the engraving of the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of twenty-five cents. Over 200 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every clergyman, to every school teacher, or to some one at every post office in the country.

AGENTS GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. Among the many evidences of this fact, we are permitted to publish the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment. The Rev. John E. Jardon, of this place has made, since last Christmas, over $4,000 in his agency. Mr. David M. Heath, of Biddy, Mo., your General Agent for Platt County, is making $8 per day for each Sub-Agent employed by him; and Messrs Weimer & Evans, of Oregon Mo., your Agents for Holt County, are making from $8 to $25 per day, and your humble servant has made since the seventh day of last January, over $1,700 besides paying for 300 acres of land out of the business worth over $1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you like and to refer to any of the parties named

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